## PHILANTHROPIST

The Loyal Alumna and Trustee Makes a New Gift.

REMEMBERS HER ALMA MATER

Mrs. Sage Makes a Double Contribution to the School Already Endowed by Her Husband In Appreciation of His Wife's Early Education.

Mrs. Russell Sage, a graduate of the Emma Willard school, is continuing her benefactions to that institution.

It's founder was pre-eminently a pioneer in securing higher education for women in this country, and she was aided in her efforts by such men as Governor DeWitt Clinton, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. From the beginning high intellectual and social standards were maintained at the in-



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

stitution, and at the time of the visit to America of Marquis de Lafayette no school for women ranked higher | Designs That Children Lo in this country than did Mrs. Willard's. During his stay in New York state General Lafayette was entertained at the school by Mrs. Willard, and he was so favorably impressed that he complimented the founder highly and extended special courtesies to her on the occasion of her visit to France.

While the school has had a constant career of success during the eight decades and more that it has been in existence, it has been especially favored of late in the efforts of the alumnae to have it hold among schools of today the same rank that it did in earlier times. The old seminary buildings have been replaced by handsome modern structures. Many alumnae have contributed to the cost.

One of the most beautiful and impressive of these buildings is Russell Sage hall, which was donated and furnished by the late Russell Sage as an evidence of his appreciation of the work and aim of the i itution from which his wife was graduated and of whose alumnae association she is and has been for some time a loyal mem-

The trustees of the institution announced recently that, continuing her line of great benevolence toward this school and the new Russell Sage College of Practical Arts, Mrs. Russell Sage had given \$250,000 toward the advancement of the work of this latter institution.

The only requirement is that the money will be used the same way as the original gift of a like amount a year ago, to establish the college. Altogether this makes half a million dollars given by Mrs. Sage for this new school.

Cleaning Shiny Serge.

If anybody could invent a process to remove the shine from a worn suit his or her fortune would be assured. The shine cannot be permanently removed from any material, but it can be so treated that it will keep its shiny face in the background for a little while. First of all, brush the garment well. Then purchase a lump of ammonia from a drug store and dissolve it in lions or as friezes. They are easily one pint of boiling water. With an old stocking-this is better than any other cloth-dipped in the ammonia solution rub the shiny part backward and forward. Wash off the ammonia with a brush and clean hot water. Hang the suit up to dry in the shade. When pressing the garment wet it with hot (not boiling) water instead of cold. Lay the cloth on the suit and press with a hot iron until dry. Then wet the cloth again and iron lightly, but not enough to dry the cloth. It is this latter treatment that gives the material the dull new finish to take the place of the old shine.

Bran Muffins.

One half cupful of bran, one and onehalf cupfuis of flour, one-quarter cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Sift the flour, baking powder, sugar and then the bran together; add milk gradually, then well beaten egg and melted butter. Bake in hot oven in gem or iron pans twenty to thirty minutes.

#### PARIS NOTES.

What the Parisians Are Turning Out For Spring.

What is lost in the width of the new skirts for spring is added to the length in the proportion of a yard to an inch. Skirts are now inches longer and certainly yards narrower. Where they were ten and twelve inches from the Little Feathered Cold Weather Resiground, they are now six or seven. As if this were not change enough, there is a new silhouette introduced, and that is one that closely resembles a barrel as far as the skirt is concerned. This is probably inspired by the Turkish skirt that was shown by several of the couturiers last spring. At any rate, there are a number of the largest creators in Paris who show skirts of this description.

Paquin uses it in an afternoon gown with a Russian blouse effect in the fastenings of the buttons down one side. Otherwise the frock has straight lines-that is, the waist is not fitted snugly as it is in many of the new spring creations.

Jenny fashions a coat with this "tonneau" or barrel skirt of light gray broadcloth, made with the trimming of many rows of stitching in a darker shade of gray. The barrel effect is introduced between straight panels in the front, sides and back of the coat.

Even coat suits are showing the barrel skirt, and one sponsored by an expert is of checks of blue and white, trimmed with Roumanian embroidery. The jacket of this suit is hip length, as are many of the suits for spring for

Premet uses this type of skirt in an afternoon frock of two materials. They are joined just below the hips, and at this point the skirt is much wider than at the bottom where it is

drawn in considerably. From these various couturiers it will be seen that there is every chance that skirts of this description will be very much the mode for the early spring frock. They are not unattractive, especially if they are not exaggerated in line. Most of the frocks with such a skirt are sure to have the waist fit a head on one side, he bolts the nut meat bit more snugly, for the outline then is with the greatest enjoyment. wider at the shoulders than at the waist, when the line goes in, and it undulates from that point to greater width at the knees and narrows considerably at the bottom.

### EMBROIDERY HINTS.

Belongings.

For nursery fittings, baby blankets, bibs and pinafores are these delectable animals, all friends of small tots.



THE MENAGERIE.

They may be done in linen, silk or wool embroideries and used as medal-

Hats For Evening.

The edict of the French government that hats and simple gowns must be worn in the evening in public has already brought about the fashion in this country. Milliners are delighted over the change. They are offering all manner of brilliant and expensive hats to wear with low evening gowns. It has been a half dozen years or more since this fashion was accepted in America. Today one sees more than half a dozen fashionable women in the restaurants in the evening adopting it. The majority of these evening hats are of silver tulle or bullion cloth.

New Sweaters.

of Angora or of the various yarn and lasses throng the ponds and feel weaves, are made to slip over the head. They are ample below the waist and have apron string belts and cravats, the former tying the rather loose garment in about the waist. The more Frenchy kinds have yokes and button adornments.

# FOR LITTLE FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Very Interesting Creature.

HOW A BIRD LIVES IN WINTER.

dent of the Woods Stores Up Food For Hard Times-How Its Nest Is Safeguarded Against Attack.

Well, said Uncle Ben to Little Ned and Polly Ann, I am going to tell you about the

#### TREE MOUSE.

No doubt you think you can do wonders since you've learned to turn handsprings, Master Ned, but there's a little white breasted bird that hops about on our-trees every morning that can give you or any little boy I know of points in exercising.

The name of the bird? Well, some people call him a tree mouse, and others call him a nuthatch. He is part bluish gray, part black and part white. He does not look much like a mouse to me, but the way he can run up and down the limbs of trees, banging now to the underside or running along head downward, makes one think of a fly.

The little nuthatch is one of our winter birds, for he does not leave us when cold weather comes, as so many of our birds do.

You see, his food can be picked up nearly all the year round. He is one of those birds that get the worms from under the bark, and grubs and insect eggs are delicious morsels to him.

The little nuthatch is a thrifty bird. Like the squirrel in the fall, he lays away a store of food for hard times. When cold weather comes he goes to the tree in a crack of which he may have stuck the little nuts of which he is so fond and draws out a nut. Beechauts are favorites. He can crack the shells of these with his long, sharp bill in a short time. Then, cocking his little

Put some kernels of dried corn out for him on a feeding board or some cracked hickory nuts and see how pleased the nuthatch will be.

This lively little bird likes hazelnuts, chestnuts, sunflower seeds and grains. In the winter one sees him in the company of the chickadees, the juncos, woodpecker and the winter sparrows.

In spring these nuthatches build nests in the hollows of trees. Perhaps they fear the red squirrels, the snakes balsams from the trees and smear it about the outside of the holes in which they make their nests and lay their eggs.

Often when the nuthatches are in a hurry they forget about this sticky doormat and go flitting carelessly over it so that it catches on their own tails, and before they can get loose they have to wrench out some of their feathers.

Just the same, the little nuthatch is one of the nimblest little creatures you will ever see and is well worth watch-

The New Paint Box.

Little artist, here is an idea for you. Isn't it troublesome to keep brushes clean when you have to color the little girl's dress blue, her hair brown and her shoes black? Make yourself a blotting ball out of crushed blotters sewed up in a piece of cheesecloth. When your brush is touched on this ball the color is quickly absorbed, and it is clean for the next shade.

Fun on the Ice.

Now is the season for the lovers of winter sports, which include all boys and girls and a goodly percentage of grown folks. One of the most healthful of outdoor exercises is that of skating.

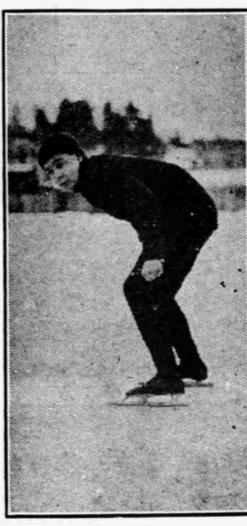


Photo by American Press Association.

Most of the new sweaters, whether and it is highly enjoyable. Happy lads the thrill of gliding over the smooth ice. Skating promotes grace of movement, as nearly every muscle is brought into play. Care should be taken, however, not to exercise until exhaustion comes, because that takes away all the good of the sport.

JUST A TROTTEUR.

Sensible Gown For Merely Everyday Wear.

Back we swing to just serviceable navy gaberdine attractively trimmed with an embroidered belt, satin collar



PLEASED WITH IT.

and cuffs and two silk tassels instead of a tie. The hip fullness secretes voluminous pockets just for convenience.

ROAST GOOSE.

buntings and winter wrens, the downy | The Way Mother Used to Get That Remarkable Flavor.

A green goose from three to four months old is a great delicacy and is cooked like a game bird without stuffor the mice in the neighborhood. At ing. Season inside and out with salt any rate, they gather pitch and sticky | and pepper, put half a white onion inside to absorb any strong taste, dredge the outside with flour and roast in a hot oven for about an hour. Serve with boiled white onions and apple

For an older goose-and, even so, it should not be more than a year oldyou may use the time honored stuffing of potatoes and sage. Having thoroughly cleaned and washed the bird in soda water, remove all the fat that can be reached from under the skin or inside. This may be saved and tried out to use later for goose grease. To make the stuffing boil for twenty minutes or half an hour a half dozen potatoes. Peel and mash, adding to them a tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper, a teaspoonful of powdered sage and two tablespoonfuls of white onlons minced and fried yellow in butter. Mix these ingredients lightly together, then bind with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Season the goose on the inside with salt.

High Shoes Worn.

Last winter many women wore low shoes in the street throughout the worst weather. Now unless a woman steps from a limousine or a taxi she is seldom seen courting pneumonia. Those who are on their way to afternoon functions requiring elaborate dress generally slip on a pair of silk gaiters which are in keeping with the costume and may be slipped off on arrival at destination. There might be some question of correctness in wearing these spats with a crepe or chiffon afternoon dress if kept on after the coat was removed. Black patent afternoon pumps or slippers are worn with stockings which match the gown.

Fillet Lace Trimming. New blouses show fillet lace used extensively as trimming. This fashion began in November, but was not widely taken up until the present month. The usual form the fillet lace takes is a wide turnover collar extending into a broad panel that runs to the waist in front and deep cuffs that fit the wrists and are fastened with small lace buttons. Although the lace is sometimes put on handkerchief linen blouses, the most fashionable combination is with crepe de chine and georgette crepe.

New Sport Hats.

Hats introduced for Palm Beach, Aiken and the spring sporting events are high crowned, pot shaped, made of fuzzy felt. They are done in brilliant yellow more than any other color, and the novelty is that they are cross stitched in black worsted threads in a loose, negligent manner, In the front or at the side the two edges of the materials are brought together and laced with the black thread.

Block Print Trimming.

The newest sport suits for the south sent over by Callot show a block design in colors used as a border for skirt and jacket. Large blocks of Indian red will be used on a cream colored silk jersey suit.

## ABOUT YOUR RUGS

A Short History of Their Early Origins and Kinds.

RAG ONES ARE AMERICAN

A Word About the Two Methods Which Give Woven and Tufted Carpetings. Before You Buy Prime Yourself About the Different Kinds.

Most rugs are made according to one of two methods, which gives us woven and tufted carpetings. The latter is distinctly oriental and is made upon a foundation warp composed of hempen, woolen or silk threads. The number of these threads depends upon the breadth of the rug and its desired fineness or coarseness. Lengths of col ored wool or the hair of a camel or goat or silken threads are knotted on to the warp threads, with the two ends of the individual twists standing up. What is called a weft thread is then run across the warp and another line of tufts made. The whole is brought securely together by means of a hand instrument, the ends of the tufts clipped to an equal length by expert fingers, and thus a tufted rug is completed. Writing in 1632, Pierre Dupont, a

master carpet maker of Paris, said he was convinced that rug weaving was taught to the French by the Saracens after the latter had suffered defeat at the hands of Charles Martel in 726. The middle ages found the art flourishing all over Europe and especially in France and Flanders. Colbert, minister of Louis XIV., who did so much to aid the birth of industrial France, established the Hotel des Gobelins in 1667 as a state manufactory, and the enterprise grew to be one of the notable institutions of the realm.

In 1701 William III, of England granted royal charters to weavers in Wilton and Axminster, towns which were to give their names to types of carpeting that have come down to the present day. The fame of the Wilton rug was largely due to Henry, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who brought two Frenchmen, Antoine Dufossy and Pierre Jemale, to England and put them in charge of operations at Wilton. Their skill and enterprise won fame for the establishment in a little while. Other French and Flemish weavers followed, and the industry was fairly launched.

The opening of the nineteenth century saw much experimentation in the maid and seamstress as well as mother effort to produce a satisfactory machine made carpeting. Erastus B. Bige- hands and four eyes. Sometimes she low, an American, and William Wood, an Englishman, perfected the Jacquard loom to a point where it could be depended upon to turn out a uniform product of good quality. The passing years have witnessed further important development, and results are now accomplished by mechanical process that will stand the test of comparison with the hand made article.

Not until 1880 did the French turn to machinery for carpet weaving, and they at first adopted English machinery to a great extent. So it was that the art first crossed the channel and then came back in a different form

after the lapse of centuries. In America we have produced at least one kind of floor covering which we may claim as our own-the rag rug. In colonial times rag rugs were made in considerable numbers, and it was deemed a fine accomplishment for a woman. Much ingenuity was shown in the matching of colors.

JUST LIKE MOTHER'S.

A Silk Sweater That Promises Wide Popularity.

This interesting garment is of pink spun silk, cut with a deep detachable



SO BLASE.

collar that fastens with four snap-on buttons, a wide belt and patch pockets. Small persons find these sweaters a joy.

### FOR AFTERNOONS.

A House Gown For Wintry Days and Also Matinees.

The fabric is gingersnap brown crepe de chine set off with fur bands. Beneath the skirt tucks fall georgette



MODISHLY CUT.

crape to take the banding, while crape ball buttons trim the waist and cuffs. The girdle is corded three times.

#### FAMILY SEWING.

to Economize Labor For the Seamstress or Mother.

The mother of a family of little ones who must be housekeeper, cook, nurse often wishes that she had two pairs of wishes that the days might be longer or the hours less fleeting.

There is only one solution of the busy mother's problem, and that is to systematize all the branches of her work so that the very smallest amount of time and labor will be consumed in the various tasks, and there is no work where system is more generally misunderstood or to which it may be more readily applied than the family sewing. By family sewing is meant the making of practical clothes for both mother and children, such as underwear, dresses, guimpes, aprons and rompers, which are changed every day and for that reason must be simple of construction and durable enough to look well after many trips to the wash-

A word about materials is important. for here is where the real saving of labor and time is to be gained. There is absolutely no economy in buying cheap materials for small children's clothes. yet it is not necessary to spend large sums for them. There are excellent materials made especially for children's clothes and designed to withstand the wear and washing that will be given these garments. Frequently on remnant counters one can procure excellent goods that have been greatly reduced in price, but it never pays to buy cheap calico. Well made garments of durable materials are an asset in a family of small children, for such garments may be passed along as one child outgrows them, thus lessening the labor of sewing.

After carefully selecting the various materials with a view to their wearing qualities and fastness of color, make an intelligent selection of patterns by which each garment is to be cut. It will be well to consider what constitutes an intelligent selection of pat-

First.-The purpose for which the garment is to be used ...

Second.-The actual work required in

Remember that straight seams are easier to stitch than curved ones, that tucks and plaits require time and are difficult to iron; that excessive fullness makes both washing and ironing more laborious and, like tucks and plaits, requires extra material; that garments which may be adjusted by slipping on over the head eliminate the need of time for making buttonholes and sewing on buttons and that patterns with a small number of pieces save time in

cutting and sewing. Two or three buttonholes to a garment are not much of a task to a woman with nimble fingers, who picks up such work between times while cooking or watching the little ones at play. but where a number are needed it is best to buy buttonhole and button strips by the yard, ready to stitch under the laps of dresses and rompers.

Wing Effects Graceful.

Wing effects at the dresses are distinctive. They are generally produced by tulle draperles, and these are often garnished with metal threads. They float gracefully about the arms and also fall over the train at the back.